Amusements To-Day. Grand Opera House—Variety. Haverly's Theatre—Our Goldins. Noster & Bint's Garden—Covert. Madison Square Theatre-Hazel Kirks. Metropolitan Concert Hall-Broadway, 1th sv. and this New York Aquarium—Girolle-Girolla. Nible's flavelon—Gir Boarding House. Enfon Square Theatre—The Love of His Life. Wallack's Theatre—Rit, the Arkensia Travellor. Windsor Theatre-Instavogue.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 19, 1880, was:

124.470 126,286 126,086 Total for the week .... 951,62

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan 14, 1873, I never owned, received, or agreed to receiv

for any dividends or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimon

Projuest. The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten

shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for minety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garffelby a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield ther understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1878. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressin figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complice and by the most unfortunate contradictions of tesumony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1973. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secre-The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Cakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish

ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames. From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$320, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Cakes Amos to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitu ents, and by evasions and falschoods confessed the trans action to be distraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Peb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery the men who were braind should go seath him.

#### Mr. Tilden's Letter.

The letter of Mr. TILDEN to the Cincinnati Convention is a clear and forcible doc ument, comprehensive in thought and plevated in sentiment. But we differ with Mr. TILDEN in the conclusion at which he arrives. It seems to us that the only logical deduction from his statements and reasoning is in accordance with the views expressed by The Sun, and emphasizes the necessity of Mr. TILDEN'S candidaev.

The Convention may regard Mr. TILDEN'S wishes and excuse him; but it must not be overlooked that with his retirement the most important issue drops out of the can-

The American people elected Mr. TILDEN President. Nothing short of his death should be permitted by them to prevent his ultimate inauguration.

Mr. Garfield's Republican Accusers. Let people who are asking whether Mr. GARFIELD is a fit man to be President, or to receive the votes of honest men for President, keep constantly in mind the one point upon which the whole question turns:

Did Mr. GARFIELD perjure himself when he swore that he had "never owned, rereived, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them?" Did he perjure himself when he swore that the \$329 paid to him by Mr. OAKES AMES by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms was a personal loan,

which he afterward repaid? This simple question is not to be complieated by the various and contradictory explanations put forward in Mr. GARFIELD'S defence, nor is it to be put out of sight for a moment. It includes and involves the question of bribe taking. For if Mr. GAR-FIELD went upon the witness stand and falsely swore in the name of GoD that he had taken no dividend upon Credit Mobilier stock, knowing that he had received such a dividend, he knew also that the dividend was a bribe. Men do not risk flat perjury to cover up transactions in which they were ignorant of evil or innocent victims of credulity. The human imagination cannot conceive Mr. GARFIELD committing the greater crime to establish his guiltlessness

of the lesser crime. This, then, is the vital, the only question to be considered in judging Mr. Garrield's character on the facts in the Credit Mobilier case: Did he swear falsely when he swore, on January 14, 1873, that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or

profits arising from either of them?" To answer that he did receive a dividend on stock of the Credit Mobilier is to exhibit Mr. GARFIELD as a perjurer and a bribe taker, a man not to be voted for for President, but to be dismissed to shameful obscurity, as SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indiana and James W. Patterson of New Hampshire were dismissed,

Without turning for the answer to Oakes AMES, who was not a malicious witness against Mr. GARFIELD's character, and whose testimony throughout shows au evident desire to shield the man whom he had bribed, and whom he despised but did not hate-passing by Oakes Ames and his documentary evidence of Mr. Garrield's guilt, let us have the answers from the mouths of Mr. GARFIELD's friends.

▲ Republican committee of the Fortysecond Congress, consisting of Luke P. POLAND Of Vermont, GEORGE W. MCCRARY of lows, NATHANIEL P. BANKS of Massachusetts, and two Democrats, WILLIAM E. KIDLACK AND WILLIAM M. MEMBICE, Dro-

nounced JAMES A. GARFIELD a perjurer when they declared that he did agree with AMES to take ten shares of Credit Mobiller stock; did receive a dividend of \$329 on that stock in the shape of a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms; and did understand, when he received the money, that it was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock. In order that there may be no doubt as to the POLAND committee's verdict, Gullty of perjury, we again print at the head of our columns the exact language of their report.

Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, a personal friend of Mr. GARFIELD's and one of Col. McComp's counsel in the Credit Mobilier suit, pronounced JAMES A. GARFIELD & perjurer when he wrote a letter to Speaker BLAINE, defending his friend solely on the ground that he had no knowledge of AMES'S corrupt purpose in distributing the stock. This merciful plea for a fallen friend was printed six years ago in the pamphlet which Mr. Garfield published after the death of OAKES AMES. Strange to say, it is now offered to the public as a certificate of the perjurer's good character.

The Times and the Tribune of New York, as well as the great majority of respectable any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Parific Buildroad Republican newspapers in all parts of the country, pronounced James A. Garfield a perjurer, in February, 1873, when they declared that he did receive this dividend of \$329 on Credit Mobilier stock, knowing it to be such. The Times called upon Congress to punish him. The Tribune called upon Congress to expel him. In order that there may be no doubt as to the Times's and the Tribune's opinion of Mr. GARPIELD's guilt. we again print at the head of our columns the exact language which they used at the

> The Republican newspapers which now defend Candidate Garrield, after having denounced Congressman GARFIELD'S corruption, declare him a perjurer. Almost without exception, they take the same line of defence which Judge BLACK adopted in his letter. The scienter is lacking. "It is true," says the Washington Republican, "that Gen. GARFIELD was assigned \$2,000 of the stock of the Credit Mobilier: it is true that he received dividends upon his investment, but there is nothing in the transaction which impeaches his integrity." The Albany Evening Journal now says: "Before he knew its character, he received a \$320 dividend on an award of Credit Mobilier stock which he never bought and never accepted." He swore that he never received a dividend.

The Republican newspapers, like the Times and Tribune, which refuse to retract or reconsider the judgment which they passed seven years ago, pronounce him a perjurer by their silence now.

If the record of the Credit Mobilier investigation, the report of the POLAND committee, the printed testimony, and the opinions of the Republican press in 1873 had been as familiar to the country two weeks ago as they are to-day, the accident of Mr. GAR-FIELD's nomination would have been an accident that could not possibly occur.

#### Forced Balances on the Treasury Books.

The report of the Committee on the Treasury Accounts was submitted to the Senate in the closing hours of the late session, and consequently attracted less attention than it deserved to receive. That committee was organized over two years ago upon charges made by Mr. Davis of West Virginia, who asserted that enormous differences existed in the statements of the public debt, and of the expenditures for pensions, for the War and Navy Departments, for the Indian service, and for other branches, between the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Register, and the Treasurer, previous to 1871. These discrepancies als extended to the receipts and expenditures.

While some of the items have been explained, serious charges still remain to be met-charges that never can be satisfactorily answered nor be fully understood in their length and breadth without a change of administration. When thousands of erasures, alterations of figures, and forced balances are found on the great ledgers of the Treasury, with mutilations of whole ral instances it is certainly not unreasonable to suppose that there must have been some extraordinary motive for abandoning the system which HAMILTON established in the Treasury, and which was never disturbed until Boutwell occupied

that office. It is believed that millions of dollars in bonds and notes were successfully counterfeited, and that large sums were stolen. Congress never legislated concerning these false issues and thefts, and the question naturally arises, how could the books balance without showing these losses? How were they made up in principal and in interest? Who covered the deficiency, in what way, and by what authority? These are pregnant inquiries, and they cannot be

easily answered In November, 1871, Mr. BOUTWELL ordered the Register of the Treasury, the official bookkeeper of the Government, to alter the figures of his report so as to agree with those issued by the Secretary in 1870, or to omit his statement altogether. He obeyed that order, with a perfect knowledge at the time that the vouchers in his office contradicted the Secretary's tables. One result of that order is disclosed in the following testimony of Dr. Guilford, an experienced clerk in the Register's office:

"Q-I see in a column headed 'Amounts to be added to receipts, marked b. \$2,010,776.10, and another marked c. \$1,000,000, and then one marked d. \$3,274,001.00, making a total of \$6,253,827,70, which you say is to be

added to receipts. What is meant by that? "A .- That is in accordance with the Secretary's reporof 1871. These amounts do not appear on our books. They are in accordance with the Secretary's order, in order to harmonize the two, as is shown in the report of 1971. "Q -I understand that these three items, amounting t etween six and seven millions of dollars, do not appear on your books?

" A .- They the not "Q.-But they are added by order of the Secretary?
"A.-So I understand."

The truth of this matter is that RICHARDson, then BOUTWELL's Assistant Secretary, sought by every means to discover items covering these millions, and, failing to do so, ordered the balance to be forced. For that, and for the illegal issue of some twenty millions during the panic of 1873, he was made by GRANT a life Judge of the

Court of Claims. Senator Whyre called attention to another fletitious item:

"The discrepancy of \$116,000,000 was in part as plained, but there was, to use the language of the wit ness, an elastic item of \$10,000,000 that was not explained -quite an elastic item; \$10,000,000 that was left to con cture; \$10,000,000 that was left to probability. "Mr. Dawge-Does not the Senator know that it refers to the debt of the Revolution, and that they had not get

through with examining it? "Mr. Whyre-He included the Revolutionary debt to make up his \$106,000,000, and included everything he ould rake and scrape, and sull that elastic sum of \$10,000,000 was unexpiained. He gives us items amounting to \$108,000,000, and then he says: "And then an election of \$10,007,400.41, which was the resulting error om comparison, concerning which, in a note printed in the finance report of 1871, I state a further investigation of the details will enable a more accurate itemized stat

ment to be made." Eight years later, in 1879, he had not got further than in 1871. He was asked:

"Q -in your judgment, what did that elastic item rep "A -It probably represented discount suffered in the

placing of loans, errors in calculation made by clerks in settling loans, and transposition of figures and errors in This is the loose way in which ten millions and more of the public money are accounted

for. When the ttems could not be found. the balance was forced, after the example of on a rail. RICHARDSON. "Elastic items" run through these accounts, but the whole truth in regard to their extent will never be known until the Treasury papers are put into honest hands. What Have Letters from Mr. Tilden

to Do with the Nomination? score is 3 out of a possible 0. Delegates from the Democratic party in all of the States of the Union are assem-

bling in Cincinnati to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Their duty is to nominate the strongest ticket that can be put in the field. It is safe to assume that any man will serve if elected. There is not a live man in

the United States who would decline to act as President if duly elected, unless precluded by force or fraud. Mr. TILDEN can assign no reason for not running except impaired health; but

who ever heard that a prize fighter was required to fill the office of President? Physicians assert that Mr. TILDEN is more likely to be long-lived than many a younger and more robust man.

He certainly is not so sick as the Repub licans will be if he is nominated.

Private advices from delegates to Cincinnati indicate Mr. TILDEN as possessing sufficient strength to nominate him if he will run. We maintain that he cannot absolutely refuse to run.

The best evidence of Mr. TILDEN'S strength is the fact that he has already been once elected. This can be said of no other living Democrat.

If Mr. Titpey is nominated be presents in his own person the grand question whether the will of the people, expressed through the legally established channels, shall prevail or be defeated. This is an issue of the highest and most momentous importance. With any other candidate it will become more of a merely personal contest. TILDEN is the man.

#### The Population of New York.

The population of New York, according to the census of 1870, was 942,292. In 1875 the State census put it at 1,046,037. The work of enumeration under the census now in progress was completed last week, but we shall have to wait for the compilation of the reports from the 681 districts into which the city was divided before we can learn our exact growth in population during the last five and ten years.

The indications, however, are that it will considerably exceed the estimates before the taking of the census. Those estimates put the total population of the city at about 1,200,000, but now the figures have been increased by two or three hundred thousand and it is guessed that our population is nearer a million and a half. Compared with the four millions of inhabitants of London even the highest estimate does not seen great; but leaving that marvellous capita out, New York now ranks with the most populous cities of the world, and is not very far behind Paris.

But while the city proper has grown so greatly during the last ten years, the pop ulous communities tributary to it, and which rightfully belong to the metropolis, if it is measured with London or Paris, have been expanding at a rate not less rapid Estimates based on the number of names taken for the new Brooklyn directory put the population of that city at 625,000, the increase of names being greater than in any previous year. Brooklyn in the census of 1870 ranked as the third city in the Union, and it will easily hold that place in the present census, showing a gain in the ten years, if the present estimates are approx imately correct, of over 200,000.

In 1870 Jersey City had a population of over 82,000, and that of Hoboken was about 20,000. The two cities together must now contain something like 200,000 people. Add the inhabitants of Long Island City, and of the other towns adjacent to us, which really form a part of the metropolis, and we ob tain, perhaps, 100,000 more.

The total population of this collection of cities, which together make up the capital of the New World, is therefore between two millions and a quarter and two millions and a half, and gives New York somewhere about the second place as to size among the cities

## Another Parallel.

"Insk, through you, THEODORE TILTON'S forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my Gop.' So spoke HENRY WARD BEECHER, out of

the anguish of his remorse and terror, on New Year's Day, 1871.

JAMES A. GARFIELD did not tell the late Oakes Ames, so far as appears, that he humbled himself before him as he did before his God. But he humbled himself to the extent of asking AMES to prop up perjury with another perjury. Here is a part of the account given under oath by AMES:

"He wanted to have it go as a loan. "Q .- Did be claim that it was in fact a loan! A .- No ar: I do not think he did. No, he did not.
"Q-State all you know in reference to it. A-I told him he knew very well it was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one con

That is, having lied under oath, GARFIELD asked AMES to lie under oath also, and so get him out of the scrape. AMES, however, being a truthful witness, decided to tell the truth, regardless of the other hearts that would ache. And he told it.

The resultant ache at the time was nothing to the ache that is now hurting the Republican managers and editors, who find the party handicapped, in a close and doubt ful race, with a tainted candidate.

When the unclean spirits entered into the swine, the whole herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea and were choked in the waves.

The nomination of a man with such a record as Gangrend's warrants the conclusion that an unclean spirit has domiciled itself in the Republican party. Now we shall see what happens to the Repub-

lican party.

Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts, not Eng-NEZER ROCKWOOD, but GROEGE FRISHE, LAS told his Worcester neighbors that the moment which saw the nomination of Gaurikub was the happiest moment of his life. Yet Mr. Hoan poses as a stern moralist and a reformer!

The determination of Western cities not to be trifled with in census matters is tilustrated by Peoria, which, having expected a population of 35,000, and being allowed only 28,000 has appointed a vigitance committee to itsfactorily antic and ferocious sea serpent, too i

take a new ceneus, with a view to making up the difference. A Western census man who falls short of the ultimatum of population given by local pride had better make the most of his \$4 a day, for he will never get an office in local gift, and will be lucky if he escapes riding away

Objo's Presidential record for 1890 stands as follows: Three national conventions, up to date, have yielded one Ohio nominee by birth and residence for President from the Republicans, one Ohio nominee by residence for Vice-President from the Prohibitionists, and one Ohio nominee by birth and not residence for President from the Greenbackers. And her chances are not ended yet. Thus far Obio's

The big Sound steamboats continue to rush through the East River, and the crowded Brooklyn ferryboats have thus far succeeded in getting out of the way in time. This good luck may last for months, or even for years.

The performance known as the CURRIE trial in Texas has ended in the acquittal of the murderer on the plea of insanity. That was pecause he murdered a man. Had he stolen a horse the culprit would not have escaped on that plea.

The most perfect signal system in the

world will not prevent disasters if the working

of it is intrusted to incompetent, careless, or

reckless men. The alleged discoveries of gold in New Jerey have fired neighboring States with emulation. ROYAL DIMMRICK has found a gold mine at Rosendale, Uister County, in this State; Dr. Smith has found one in Newmanstown, one mile from Sheridan, in Pennsylvania. should people of the Middle States go to Arizona and California, if they have precious diggings at their own doors?

When, in broad daylight and on the North River, two excursion steamers crash together with such force that one of them is sunken, it would seem to be high time for a little wholesome exemplary punishment.

The month is two-thirds gone, and already the arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden are twice as many as during June of last year. At that rate, the arrivals for the entire month will be three times as many as those of last June, thus showing that the rate of increase which has prevailed ever since the beginning of the year still continues.

The telephone is exceedingly sensitive to ound. It would seem to be a very simple thing now to make an instrument that shall register accurately the direction from which sound comes, and thus provide a perfect for signal. Then all the master of a vessel would have to do when he heard the alarm of an approaching fog whistle would be to look at a dial, see at a glance where the danger lay, and govern himself accordingly.

The scratching of Falsetto for all his engagements is the latest bad sign of the Louiz-LARD stable in England. Falsetto went over last year to join his compatriots, with the reputation of being the fastest three-year old in America, having defeated the renowned Spendthrift. This spring, as a four-year old, obeisance was paid to his prowess by the handicappers, who weighted him more heavily than all the best four-year olds in England. And there was testimony of praise from the experts. withdrawn for the season, thus making his career in England a blank, just like that of his famous four-year old predecessor of last year, the Duke of Magenta, of whom also much was expected.

Why should not wooden sailing ships have compartments like those that saved the ocean teamships Anchoria and The Queen from sinking after collision? Had such a construction been given to the bark Birdsow, which struck an iceberg on the 5th of June, that yessel would probably be affoat to-day instead of at the bottom of the Atlantic. It was a very fortunate thing that all on board the bark got safely away in the boats, picked up, after only nineteen hours' exposure, by Capt. LAMBERT of the ship Liverpool.

A week and more of practice at Dollymount still remains for the American team, and the indications are that all this time will be needed. The comparatively little shooting thus far done reveals some elements of weakness in men or in rifles that ought to be got rid of hefore meeting the Irish team, which is stronger han any of its predecessors.

One lesson of the recent collision out at sea is the imperative necessity for the adoption of ocean lanes by steamships. There is no excuse for vessels rushing along in the same track in opposite directions. There should be some international action to reduce the fearful risks that are now taken by steamships, plunging as they do through night and for with hundreds of passengers on board, and with no certainty in thick weather that the crash may not come at any moment.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held during the past week at Burlington, Vt., attracted somewhat less public attention than usual, not so much perhaps because the veterans are dropping off by age or through absorption in other cares and interests, as from the distracting influences and excitements of a Presidential year. Tho society has held eleven annual gatherings-in New York city, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New Haven, Harrisburg, Providence, Springfield, Albany, and now in Burlington. Its successive Presidents have been Gens. SHERUDAN, MEADE, HOOKER, BURNSIDE, MC-HANCOCK, HABTRANFT, SLOCUM. FRANKLIN, SICKLES, and now Gen. WRIGHT. This year's gathering was large and enthusinstic, as is always true of these reunions of survivors of the famous army.

The defeat of HANLAN on the Seekonk will rouse fresh interest in his race with TRICKETT, which is agreed upon for Nov. 15 on the Thames, England. There the two colonial Edwards are to contend, not only for \$1,000 a side, but for the championship of England. which may perhaps be considered also the world's championship, unless Wallace Ross feels inclined to say nay. But earlier than that date a race is contemplated on the cis-Atlantic Thames at New London, in which HANLAN, if fit to row, is likely to enter against Boyd for a \$2,000 purse. It will be strange, also, if he does not again try conclusions with Ross before the year is out; but all these arrangements depend on the champion's physical fitness to row.

Saturday was another notable day of athletic sports in this vicinity. They included the annual regattas of the Schuylkill Navy, the New York Athletic Club, the Columbia Bont Club, the Pioneer Boat Club, the Viking Rowing Association, and the Mystic Boat Club: the an nual spring games of the Montgomery Athletic Club and the Short Hills Athletic Club, besides an amateur two-hour go-as-you-please of the Manhattan Athletic Club; cricket between the Girard and St. George's, the Girard and Manhattan second elevens, the Belmont and Staten Island second elevens, and between several of the Philadelphia clubs; base ball natches innumerable; the opening races of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay rifle shooting at the Creedmoor, Brinton, and Stockton ranges, and in the evening GEORGE SLOSSON secured a triumph after many rebuffs of fortune, by winning the championship at the champions' game from Schaefen. It became evident from this last contest that SLOSSON was as good an American billiard player as could have been selected to measure cues with the invincible Vignaux.

What were the larger watering places thinking of to allow little Savin Rock to score the first sea serpent of the season? Such a sat-

CAPT. HOWGATE'S EXPEDITION. Bad Peeling Growing out of the Government's

Refusal to Accept the Gulance.

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- Much bad feeling has grown out of the refusal of the Administration to accept the Gulnare, Capt. Howgate's Arctic ship. The refusal was based on the report of a board appointed by de facto Secretary Thompson that the Gulnare was not a safe vessel for the expedition. Under the law, if the vessel had been accepted, the Government would be responsible for the expedition. As it is, Capt. Howgate will send her out on his own responsibility and at his own expense. Mr. Thompson eays that there was the same trouble with the Jeannette, James Gordon Bennett's vessel, and that before sending naval officers with her repairs to the amount of \$35,000 were put upon the vessel by the Department, but at Bennett's expense. Now that the Jeannette is reported in peril, the friends of the expedition are citing these improvements as a reason for their belief that she is safe. Lieut, Duane, who was detached from the Northwest to remain at the station which it is proposed to establish near the north pole, has applied for leave of absence, that he may accompany the expedition in a civil capacity. This request he makes because the defacts Secretary of Warwill not make the detail, since the rejection of the Guinare. Several enlisted men who were to go with Duane also asked to be discharged from the army, to accompany the expedition.

#### THE LATE COLLECTOR FREELAND. Denial that he Left Any Deficiency in his Accounts when he Died.

Touching the deficiency of \$28,000 in tobacco stamps in the accounts of the late Internal Revenue Collector, James Freeland of Brooklyn, which has been complained of to B. F. Blair, the administrator of his estate, the late acting Collector, Silas W. Boone, who was deputy under Mr. Freeland, and then was act ing Collector after his death, said vesterday that he had the broken stamp books in his possession, which he expected to forward to Washington to-day or to-morrow, and these would square Mr. Freeland's accounts so that there would not be the slightest deficit. Mr. Boone said that in the friction of business for asventeen years with millions of deliars passing through his hands, there had accumulated a deficiency of 30 cents, which lievenue Agent Clark, some time ago, had certified to. He would have sent the stamps to Washington before, but he had been busy with private matters, and he had been waiting for a settlement by the Government of some money that was due him upon the disbursing account. The Government had lost nothing by the delay in sending the stamps, and legaliv there was no deficiency until the time fixed for their return. The accounts of the late Mr. Freeland were perfectly straight, and they would soon so appear at Washington. possession, which he expected to forward to

A Newfoundland Banks Experience.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some years ago the writer was in command of the packet ship Garnek, plying between this port and Liverpool. On one of the voyages, in the spring of the year, with a full complement of passengers H arrived in the vicinity of the Banks of Newfoundland. A fair wind at southeast blew strong. Night set in and a tense fog. Carrying on blew strong. Night set in and a dense fee. Carrying on the slop a heavy pregs of sail, I said to the first officer, who stood slongaide of me, but owing to the extreme darkness, increased by the dense fog, was lovisible: "Sailing at this rate in such a log and impenetrable darkness is increase a terrible risk. Call all hands to shorten sail. This date had hardly been performed when the wind fell to a catin, the fog dispersed, and the moon arise.

We discovered that we were surrounded by icebergs. A huge one, jorhang 200 feet high, was immediately ahead in the line of the course which we had been seen. During three days we were in the vicinity of thesislands of ice. China and variable baffing winds prevented our separating from them. It seemed as if they held us spelliound.

The writer in his boyhood days performed two veyages.

The writer in his boyhood days performed two voyages, to the Aretic regions. On one occasion he counted from the crow's nest at the mast head seventy-one icebergs. But that experience on the Garrick was the narrowed seeps which I have ever had during a long scalific. It is this unimpression on my mind that ever after, both outward and homeward hound. I steered well to the southward of the log and ice region. It is true the passage by such a course may be longer by a few hours, but what is this loss of time in comparison to the reduced risk to life and property?

AN OLD MARINER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do sin cerely wish to set myself right before my afflicted friends and the public as to the facts of the late accident and los of life caused by the inhumanity of the officers and crew of the steamboat Hancox, in running down the little boat in which were my friend James Frawley, our young ady friends, Miss Lizzie Mullins and Ella Fitzgerald, and

The real facts, before God, are these: It was dark, th Hancox came on as without sufficient warning, we were all thrown into the water. When I came to the surface inv friends were away from me. I arrapped one of the paddies of the Hancox's wheel and saved myself. It was in plosable for me to and the girls, not seeing them, or being within reach of them.

As God is my judge! never knew the poor young lady, Miss Nutlins, until the might of the Washington point. I had no quarrel or cause of quarrel with her. The accusation is not true in any respect. The friends of the lost girls, in their grief and madness, are wild. Public opinion seems to be against me. The steambout people are unmercially against me. The seventh human law, they may be the lame on someholy cise. The meaning the series of the lame of someholes from them for their reckiesnes in destroying human 180, they must just the blane on someholy cise.

The seventh is sent affected, with regreat misfortune of my life. I have said affected with regreat misfortune of my life. I have the controlled with regreat misfortune of the latter, heartbroken mother, asserts, and bristness a well as the friends of the poor lost girls, will never forget it.

New York, June 10. lancox came on as without sufficient warning, we were

## New York, June 10.

Long Hours in the Beer Saloons. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Me atten ion has lately been directed to the hours of labor in Ger-nan beer salouns, which far exceed in duration any exacted in manufactories or workshops. Waiters and partenders in these establishments rarely work less than afficen hours, and frequently as many as seventeen, and what renders their labor exceptionally fatiguing is the being on their less almost the whole time. Infact, the bartenders to ver sit down.

A case is within my own knowledge in which a your having tallen sales from sheer exhaustion at I clock in the morning after buying waiter at each of the labor to the sales from sheer exhaustion at I clock in the morning after buying waiter six on the preceding morning, was reported by the bartender and discharged. This savors of brutal indifference to suffering and merits condemnation. In the first-class restaurants no such hours are known, but the waiters have regular watches, and no under strain is put upon them.

Two Whisties.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Capt. Barker's system of signals, using the whistle to represent the "shorts" and "lonzs" of the Morse alphabet, is a good one; but do you not think the use of two whistles, he one of a high and the other of a low pitch, would rove more satisfactory ! There would then be no possi prove more satisfactory? There would then be no possibility of mixtake as to what was intended, the high pitch taking the place of the "dots" and the low ratch left of the provided the same of the would on away with all doubt as to the domest. This would on away with all doubt as to the domest would be would, which in time of datager might ensity with World, which in time for datager might easily write the duration. A chieffer code could easily be devised which would embrace might any conversation never any to be high. In the weather crimmunication could, by this norm, be carried on at considerable distances.

June J. D. Takwen.

## A Telegrapher's Suggestion.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why could not all steamboats and locomotives, too have heir whistles made in such a way as to be able to talk ith each other (Morse characters), by having a wire with each other (Morse characters), by having a will be from the whistle attached to a key so that when the pilot swhe, of course, would have to learn how touched his key the whistle wound were precisely the same as a relegizable mounder. Pilots could, then readily talk with each other, just as an operator in Now York talks with an operator in Bosson.

I have thought of this plan a great many times, and since the last accident I made up my mind to put it before the public.

A TRESHARD OPERATOR.

Authorities in Conflict in Queens County. In the course of the last session of the Legis-

isture a bill was passed by the Assembly, through the afforts of persons in Hempstead L. I., giving constables of that town special powers as deputies for the protect on of Rockaway and Long Beach from lawbreaker The bill failed in the Schate, and the Sheriff of Queens County immediately appointed Charles Hance of Flush county immediately appealing thatres finnee of Flushing as Captain of the Rockaway police, intending to send down twenty or thirty denuties also. The saloon keepers protested on the ground that as they had to pay the efficient that selection should be with them. The Sheriff claimed that, as he that to be responsible, he should make the selection should use with them. The Sheriff claimed that, as he that to be responsible had about a make the selection immediately with the sheriff a near hand now, it is understood, the Hempsterial authorities process to swear in a number of special constables and send thom to the beach, thus taking the natter entirely cut of the hands of the Sheriff, unless the courts rule in his favor.

Tickets the Property of their Purchasers. Furman Peacock, a railway conductor, was mireted and tried in Camden, N. J., for incomy from the Sanden and Amboy Kallcoad, Company in naving, as it vas alleged, neglected to punch tickets taken from pas

sengers and turned them over to confederates to be again sold. He was assumined on the ground that when a ticket is sold it becomes wholly the property of the passenger, and the company cannot prosecute for lar cany when it is withined. Game Laws in New Jersey. The last Legislature of New Jersey amended he game law relative to woodcock by making the season lose until Sept. 1, instead of July 4, as formerly. This change is made to give the birds a chance to increase in size as they are not always grown by the 4th of July. This law the Bergen County Assemblies for the Protection of Game and Fish is determined to see currence. It will also enforce the law passed at the law sewing making it innawful to shoot gray or black squirrels before Sept. 1

Shooting Song Birds.

In many parts of New Jersey lads from the city amuse themselves by shouting rabins, gridus, and other soughtris. They make themselves liable to a tine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 for each bird, and the death of a parent bird ofen leaves a broad of young ones in the next to there.

PRÉACHING BY THE SEASIDE,

With Cilmore for Choirmaster and German Walters for Singers.

The religious service at Manhattan Beach was yesterday morning conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Gage, Congregationalist, of Hartford, Conn. He stood in the back part of the music stand, close to the mammoth sounding board, and a choir of about twenty German waiters extended in lines radiating from him. A quartette of musicians, with Salcedo as cornet soloist, was detailed from Gilmore's Band, and Patrick Gilmore himself wielded a long ivory ba-Patrick Gilmore himself wieded a long lvory oa-ton. There were about fifty persons in the scats in front of the stand, who sat with head cover-ings on and umbrellas hoisted to shield them from the sun. The hotel guests did not aban-don their cooler seats on the pizzia for the ser-mon, but the music was audible where they were, and many heard the sermon while seated in their rooms in the hotel. The German wait-ers sang with spirit in one of the hymns: Welcene all by the opprest.

This couplet seemed to amuse a party from Brooklyn who had gone down to church. The hoarse sound of the waves breaking on the beach made a pleasant undertone to the music. Dr. Gage's text was: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Heroism of the finest sort, he said, was found leagues away from any battlefield or scene of strife. There was no reason why a hero should wear epaulets or why a heroine should bear the cars of Ida Lewis. True heroism consists in a cepting life just as God gives it to us, doing the best that is possible, feeling that somehow it will be all right in the end. The applause of the world amounts to nothing in the hearts of men who know that they do not deserve it. If a man is a hero to himself he ought to be a hero to all beside him.

The preacher had the attention of the small

o all beside him.

The preacher had the attention of the small audience immediately in front of him; there was an annoying eeho, however, which seemed at times to be the voice of a mischievous small boy somewhere on the hotel roof, mocking the preacher in words, tone, and inflection. There is to be a sermon every sunday at the hotel during the season.

THE REV. MR. HULL'S DOCTRINE. Censuring the Minister who Carries The Sun

to Church with his Hible. The Rev. Robert Bruce Hull, in a sermon upon "The Workingman and the Sabbath," at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, yesterday, quoted the assertion that working people needed fresh country air on Sunday, after being stifled in close and filthy garrets and cellars during the week. Mr. Hull argued that those who lived in that way could not afford country excursions, and that the Sabbath breakers were prosperous workingmen, who lived in airy and comfortable tenements. He said that the only

permissible works on Sunday were preaching

or listening to preaching, singing, praying, teaching in a Sunday school, attending to the sick, and performing domestic and farming duties of prime necessity. Any efforts made on Sunday for pleasure or gain were wrong. It had been urzed in favor of Sunday newspapers, he added that their articles were written and set up on Saturday. The pressmen, however, worked on Sunday merning, and those who sold the papers worked all the day. The member of high standing in a church opened his street door on rising, selzed his Sunday paper, and read it before and during breakfast, after which he read a short charter in the Bible and a brief prayer to his family, and then perused his Sunday paper again until church time. After church and dinner, he again read it. No wonder that defaications occurred among church members. The speaker had even seen a minister going to church with a Bible under one arm, coupled with a copy of the Sunday issue of THE SUN. It had been said that the excursion boat and excursion train were the great rivals of preachers. Both were descrations of the Sabbath, and afforded little satisfaction to partakers who, after hearing oaths and foul language from youths who were neither boys nor men, returned home with their wives and children, tried, dusty, and ill-humored. A pastor lately asked a member of his congregation, who had been repeatedly absent from church how he had occupied himself. "Oh," said the latter." I have been to hear Beecher and Talmage. Such conduct, the spoaker said, was almest as bad as going on an excursion, for curiosity prompted people to make Sunday excursions and were mainly got up to make money through admission fees or contributions. duties of prime necessity. Any efforts made on Sunday for pleasure or gain were wrong. It had

#### The Centre of the Earth

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! IN CONection with "W. H. B.'s" theory of the formation of corids, I would draw attention to one or two points, out of many, which apparently have been overlooked. 1. The flattening of the earth to just such a degree as a

sphere passing from a fluid to a solid state would assume How is this to be explained if the earth were never hot

ter than it is now? 2. The meteoric theory has been used to explain the 2. The meteoric theory has been used to explain the origin of the sun's heat. Is it not rather too much to expect the same theory to explain the origin of the carth, which "was never hotter than it is now."

3. The revolutions and rotations of planets and astellines in the same direction and almost in the same plane, they account for this on the accretion theory, which necessarily implies an independent origin for each planet and astellior.

4. The medium point rises with increase of pressure—the mean reneaty of the earth is about twice its surface The mean sensity of the earth is about twice is surface domainy. The pressure at the centre of the earth, and the consequent density of the recks, may be as great that even the intense least which exist there is insufficient to melt them. The earth, therefore, may have, and probably has a solid instead of a liquid nucleus.

Sir William Thompson's researches led him to the conclusion that the earth is at least as right as a sphere of glass; and later observations and calculations seem to favor the view that the earth of the carth is almost or quite solid.

# The Moon Flat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. It is an stonishing fact that though the full moon has been hung up against the sky so often for thousands of years it has but intely been discovered that it is as flat as a York shilling, not globular at all. This must modify our views of the structure of the world, for if it is flat it must have an opaque surface to be flattened against. No one sup poses that there is a disk circulating in empty space and never turning its edge toward us. This conclusion has been reached after thirty years' study of the principles been reached after thirty years' study of the principles of light and shade, or chiaroscure. It is argued that a dark globe, with the light of the son failing upon it from one direction, with no side lights, must inevitably have upon its surface a high light near the untide, a half light, and be darkened toward the edges, whereas the moon, and, it may be added, the planets, are rather lighter at the edges than in the middle. The fact that the spots on the moon's surface are foreshortened, or seen obliquely at the edges of the disk, sives it conclining of the appearance of rounding when seen through a folescope or in a photograph. But this is not the true light and shade or a clobe, for, if it were, it would be seen so by the unassisted eye, the moon is, no doubt, the flattened image, map, or pre-ture of a globe, and thus the obliquity of the spots near the edges is seen, but the rounding this produced is but a slight ampearance. Let a circle be drawn on paper, cut out with sensors and pasted nearist the wall; and you have an exact picture of the full moon. Then draw another erece, and cive it the true light and shade of a globe, and see the difference.

It may be bested in another ways. In the dark of the

globe, and see the difference.

It may be bested in another way: In the dark of the moon, what is called the earth-shine makes it someon, what is called the earth-shine makes it somewhat visible. Here also is the same absence of gradamic inhight and stacks; and thou is mp has in which it presents the appearance of a ball, not even in an either, it is bke a disk of black in slipping over the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of a disk of white in. I merely instance the number of the call of the instance of a disk of the call of the instance of a disk of the in mostly second hand.
The mount then, must be a meteor of light reflected from a that something which may be called the sky, and which is probably a bollow globe surrounding the earth; we do not look off into influtio space; there is no cribt of the earth around the sun, and the much looked but really very poor heliocentric system fails to

#### he ground. Oswego, N. Y., June 19. An Interesting Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-So: It appears ist the hands on the stemmboat Eliza Hancox did not now how to skilluly and quickly lower her rew boats. This ignorance cost human die.

How many of the steamboats plying in our rivers and bay and in the Sound employ hands of the same sort E.S.W.

# Dencon Richard Smith at the Cincinnati Con-

When Democrats fill The whole town, as they will, Oh, what will the Deacan do then, good man? He will read a sweet hymn, Till his eyesight crows dim.

And stand it as well as he can, good man! And stand it as well as he can.

No Grant beem to fight. No Staine men to spite, Oh, what will the Deacen do then, good man? He will buttonhole John, New York's costorate son And nelp him as much as he can, good man! And help him as much as he can.

With the Brigadiers tame, And no one to blame, Oh, what will the Deagon do then, good man? He will make up a month At the big Solut South And fret them as much as he can, good man! And fret them as much as he can.

When drinks at the bars Make many see stars.
Oh, what will the Deacon do then, good man?

Will be can with the reat And drink of the best. And hold it as well as he can good man, And hold it as well as he can t

Treat promptly gramps, diarrhoss, saintic choices, and all lower affections with Mr. Javae's "arminative Baison, and you will obtain speedy relief, and promote a sectian cure. --dia

# BUNBEAMS

-William Ginn's head looked like a muskrat in the water, at Plattville, Ohio, and a hunter gave him a dose of buckshot before discovering the mistake.

He got off with a scalp wound and the loss of hair.

-A dog was seen tugging furiously at something floating in a stream at libnes, but the weight was too beavy for him. A man ran to belp him, and found that the object was a haby, which had just falle;

tuto the water, and was still alive. ... The struggle between the Pull Mall Gawith such capable gladiators in the arena as Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Greenwood there will be hard

bitting and perhaps a protonged tussle. -A woman slipped out of the house one hot night, at London, Ontario, and took a comforing bath in the cistern; but, on trying to quit the water, found that she could not climb out. For hours she was a shivering prisoner, but was finally rescued.

-McDonald was spending his honeymoon in Denver. He was using his kulfe in a fight with An erson, when his wife interfered to prevent him from committing a murder. He fastantly turned upon her, accused her of sympathizing with his nilversary, and stabled her dangerously. -The appointment of Colonel in Chief of

the three regiments of Household Cavalry, which has been conferred by Queen Victoria on the Prince of Wales, has been in abeyance since the death of King William IV. It was first created in July, 1815, when the Prise Regent was appointed Colonel in Chief of the two regi-ments of Life Guards, in appreciation of their distinguished services. -The King of Dentists, as he calls himself, is a Philadelphia curiosity. He wears a jewelled

erown and gorgeous robes, rides in a resplendent charic and extracts teeth without charge. While a glib tongued attendant sounds his praises, the King takes out teeth for all who apply, sometimes pushing them out with the point of his sword. Then he sells an ache destroyer at -The influx of sea water to London has begun. The Great Eastern Railway brought on the first day thirteen tanks at sixpence the three gallons. When traffic is at full flow, as it is pretty sure to be about this time, there is expected to be daily imported a consider-able portion of the silver sea in which Britain is set

This novel merchandise is considered sate to develop an normous trade. A vast sait water bath is to be erected -It is believed that the engineers of the St. Gothard tunnel will be able to overcome the difficulty arising from the threatened collapse of the passage in the part known as the "Windy Stretch." According to Prof. Colladon, the strata in this section are composed of a calcarrous aluminous schist, which has a great affinity for moisture, and swells enormously on exposure to the air. It a tunnel were made through Mont Blanc, three

and metres of similar material would have to be -Dencon Jackson of St. Louis called a sixtor in the church " an old cow." She had him arraigned before a committee, which recommended his suspension but a majority of the church voted against such punish ment. That was the situation when, at a prayer meet ing, Deacon Jackson took his accustomed place in the amen corner. The paster suggested that, under the cin cumstances, he had better take a back sent. He refused

to be thus humiliated. Then Deacons Smith and Bir ejected him, after a violent struggle. -Paul Kunkel, who died a natural death at York, Pa., a few days ago, came dangerously near being hanged in 1854. A stranger begged a lodging at his house, and departed in the morning, leaving behind an umbrella and a pair of slippers. These were identified as belonging to a woman who had been rothed and murdered. Kunkel was indicted as the marderer and his guilt was a foregone conclusion with most per sons, nobody believing his story of the lodger. But I the nick of time the reat criminal was discovered.

-Stephen Allen was so ill at Jacksonport Miss , that he could hardly sur in bed, when he was told that Henry Melville was on his way there to kill him Meiville was known to be desperate and vindicative, an there was good reason to fear that he would carry out his threat. Allen told his young son to stand at the door and endeavor to dissuade Melville from his purpose. The how begged the assassin not to murder a defenceles invalid, but he forced his way in, drew a knife, seized the sick man by the threat, and raised his weapon to strike. Just then Allen (cebly protruded a pistol from under the bedelothes and shot his assailant dead

-Turkish officers do not enjoy the consideration at home enjoyed by their profession elsewhere in Europe. A Turkish Captain is regarded by his senior officers with but little more respect than a private, and is sometimes struck by his Colonel or General in a nent of anger. Even a Major is barely secure from their charges. They may be seen daily with baskets, re-

turning from market, seedy and partially buttonless.

—There were 20,172 students at the twenty universities of Germany during the winter semestel 1879-80, an average of more than 1,000 spiece. The numbers, however, were distributed as follows: Berlin 8,608; Leipzig, 3,227; Munich, 1,806; Bresian, 1,302 Halle, 1,008; Tubingen, 994; Gottingen, 985; Bonn, 881; Warzhurg, 848; Strassburg, 752; Konigsberg, 737; Mar burg, 552; Greifswald, 531; Heidelberg, 502; Erlangen 481; Jena, 451; Freiburg um Breisgau, 391; Giessen, 333; Kiel, 242; and Rostock, 198. Among the 20,171 333; Kiel, 242; and Rostock, 198. Among the 20,175 students, 8,624 belonged to the philosophical faculty 5.132 to the juristic, 3,761 to the medical, and 2,655 to the

-A half brother of Mr. Webster, the celebrated actor and manager of the Haymarket, played at order Lane under Macready, and in the bills was called "Mr. Webster." Webster wrote on this to Macready to ask that the Christian name of his half brother should be added, the word "Mr." without addition being always applied to the head of the family. Mr. Macready retused A short time after Webster's box keeper, nothing it Great Pultoney street a sign inscribed "Macrosty, tailor, Ac.," offered, to the surprise of the tailor, to engage him to play the Bess in "Beauty and the Beast," about being produced at Covent Garden. He consented, and in the bills of the time will be found: "Beauty, Mme. Vestris

the Beast, Mr. Macready." -A young man convicted at Athens, Ga., of forgery was, according to the Atlanta (Institution an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association," yet be habitually "played and drank in the bal liard saloous." He "had been a Major in the British army, and was the sen of an Irish peer," jet his first appearance in the place was as "a homeless tramp." "Se bright and transcendent were the developments of his training that in a few weeks he was tendered the post-tion of bookkeeper in one of the largest cotton warehouses of the city, and he soon mingled in the best seciety," yet "in a dronken stupor, at midnight, broke at the gaming table, surrounded by sharks, crared with abominable liquer, he forged a check for \$25 on his employer." The upshot of it all is that he has gone to prison

-On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium, in September next, the Educational League will hold in Brussels an Interuntional Teachers' Congress. Many prominent teachers and professors have bromised to take part in it. One of the most interesting features of this Congress will be the international competition in the production of the best and cheapest educational objects for the use of primary schools, such as a collection of instruments illustrating the laws of physics and mechanics, a collection of surveying instruments, a portable chemical laboratory, a globe and projecting maps, historical fablets, and a book de scriptive of the physical, mechanical, and chemical ex-periments performed with the simplest and cheapest re-struments and materials, even with such as are to be found in every house. All objects for the competition are to be sent to the Educational Exhibition, Brassels.

—W. W. Crawford is the foreign in a Louis-

ville scice until. He is also a prominent Mason and a few weeks ago was assent to precare an address to be delivered on St. John's Day, the 24th of June He worked hard is the mill during the day, and hard at the address by night, until his mind gave way. He kept his builty awake all caturday night retiting his address. On Note day morning be awancied them early, and incomed them that a saterifice was due to the evening star. He then but them into the task yard, and serious to the three-year-old daughter, filled her nearth with ashes. and held at firmly shor, despite her attembes. Grawlers all this time regrated over and over that the sacrifice of his children was necessary to the salvation of the world. and that heaven could be reached only brough the meterosal of the marring star. A neighbor fortunately heard his rayous, the police were arrowed, and the manine was so are thefore he had killed his charged and Polish portuited gives interesting star-

tistics commented with the merciless represent of the or surrection of 1983-64 by the Carrie lie stemastic. From these data, which appear to have been remissed very carefully and dispassionate's, it appears that within the space of two years m3.434 Poles were condended to perspace of two years \$3,534 Poles were condended to Pfpetual variation, and transparted to advers or to
other outlying provinces of the Kinstan Empire. Alone
to use more simplified to effect their on the to foreign
countries, but the greater number of these safficies
loss of their entire property, configurable to the safe,
and have about model in type of ever estimate to their
native limit. Three numbers and stary parties were
hanged in cold blood by their existent. Personner manel
to the amount of \$2,50,000 contrast were have appointed.

"Valuate provinces," and \$1,50 contrast were have a spin the
the manerate of functioning subsequently an area. the majority of them being subsequently on an the stear upon Kussian majorith articles of morat his special days. Posing distributions were destroyed by Murayunff's orders, or deprived on the waltable portions of their contents would need the separate out of the country, and distributed among our state to bearies in St. Potersburg, Moscow, Sief, and their great Russian cines. The outrages committed less women and ecclemantics are also to be the these returns, and constitute one of the most revening returns.

l of modern history.